REMARKS

Claims 71-81 and 84-95 are currently pending, of which claims 71, 84 and 95 are in independent form.

By way of the present response, claims 82-83 and 96-106 have been cancelled without prejudice, limitation or waiver. Claims 71, 77, 84, 85, 90 and 95 are amended.

No new matter is added hereby.

Favorable reconsideration of the present patent application as currently constituted is respectfully requested.

Regarding the Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §112

In the pending Office Action, claims 77-81 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph, "as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention." Responsive to the comments provided in the Office Action, Applicant has appropriately amended claim 77. It is therefore believed that the §112 rejections have been overcome.

Regarding the Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103

Part A

Claims 71, 72, 74, 77, 79, 82-85, 87, 90, 92, 95-97, 99, 102 and 104 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,958,006 to Eggleston et al. (hereinafter the *Eggleston* reference) in view of MAPI Developers Forum Post "MAPI Notification" dated April 12, 1996 (Carthy et al., hereinafter *Carthy*) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,381,634 to Tello et al. (hereinafter the *Tello* reference).

In connection with these §103(a) rejections, the Examiner has commented as follows with respect to claim 71:

> With regard to claim 71, Eggleston discloses a wireless system coupled to a messaging host (post office host server) and to a wireless data network (network accessible via BS1)(col. 4, II. 52-55) that provides an interface for one or more data items (email messages) associated with a user's computer between the messaging host and the wireless data network, the wireless system comprising:
>
> redirector means (communication server) for detecting the one or more data items (VSM in communication server checks for unread mails in the users post office box)(col. 6, II. 56-61), the redirector means interfacing with the messaging host via a wide-area packet network (post office may be coupled to VSM by a WAN)(col. 4, II. 57-61), wherein the one or more data items are received at the messaging host (emails are received by and stored at the post office)(col. 6, II. 61-63) and have a first address associated with the

user's computer (email messages are inherently associated
with the user's computer since they are received by and
stored in the user's post office box)(col. 4, II. 56-63);
and

  wireless gateway means for interfacing the data
items to the wireless data network (VSM forwards the
emails to the mobile device via the wireless
network)(col. 6, I. 66 to col. 7, I. 6).

  However, Eggleston fails to specifically disclose
that the redirector detects the data items using an
automatically generated notification, or that the data
items are packaged in an envelope having a second address
to provide one or more packaged data items.

. . .

Further, it appears that the remaining pending base claims are
also rejected based on the same reasoning.

Without acquiescing in the characterization provided in the
pending Office Action with respect to the applied references,
pending claims, or both, Applicant respectfully submits that the
above §103(a) rejections have been overcome or otherwise rendered
moot by way of the present response. In an embodiment, base claim
71 is directed to a wireless system coupled to a messaging host and
to a wireless data network that provides an interface for one or
more data items associated with a user's computer between the
messaging host and the wireless data network. As currently
constituted, the wireless system comprises, *inter alia*, a

redirector means that includes logic for removing an outer envelope of a data item repackaged at a mobile data communication device and received therefrom for facilitating redirection of the received data item to a recipient. Substantially similar features are also added in base claims 84 (directed to an embodiment of a wireless redirector) and 95 (directed to an embodiment of a method for interfacing one or more data items associated with a user's computer).

At the outset, it should be recognized that the primary reference, i.e., *Eggleston*, clearly fails to provide any disclosure with respect to packaging data items in an envelope, as has been admitted in the current Office Action. In order to cure this deficiency it appears that the teachings of *Tello* are being relied upon by the Patent Office, as excerpted below:

> Tello also discloses a similar system for forwarding e-mail messages from a host system associated with the first e-mail address to a second system associated with a second e-mail address. Tello teaches receiving an e-mail message at a host machine (ISP mail server) associated with a first e-mail address (well-known-name value 505)(col. 4, ll. 43-48; col. 5, ll. 29-33), and redirecting the message to a second address associated with the recipient (well-known-name-value is converted into literal address for redirection)(col. 5, ll. 33-39). Tello further discloses that the user's well-known name address remains unchanged, even if the literal address associated with it changes (col. 5, ll. 56-67),

permitting e-mail address portability (col. 5, ll. 58-60). This would have been an advantageous addition to the system disclosed by Eggleston since it would have allowed users to maintain a single email address that repackaged received messages for delivery to a second address associated with the user's current location.

However, as will be set forth below, *Tello* is of no avail whatsoever in this regard.

1. *Tello* does not teach or suggest a first email address associated with the user's computer for the data items.

Tello addresses the need for email addresses that can be retained by an Internet user, even when they change their Internet Service Provider (ISP). Accordingly, *Tello* is directed to effectuating portability of email addresses between different ISPs. The presence of the portable email service is indicated in the messaging headers by either a specialized-address format or by a software tag. Col. 4, lines 48-51. For example, the specialized-address format is shown in FIG. 3, reproduced hereinbelow for convenience, wherein a well-known-name value 505 is inserted in field 504. The value 505 format indicates that a translation service or a service control point (SCP) 200 must be accessed by the sender's ISP to which a message having the message header with

14

the well-known-name value 505 is submitted for transmission. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the well-known-name value is "name@@wellknown", wherein the "@@" characters are an indicator to alert the sender's ISP, i.e., ISP 100, that SCP 200 must be accessed before the message may be transmitted to the intended recipient. But it is clear from *Tello* that "name@@wellknown" is not the email address of the user that is associated with the user's computer. That is, the user cannot view or otherwise access at the user's computer an email message

FIG. 3
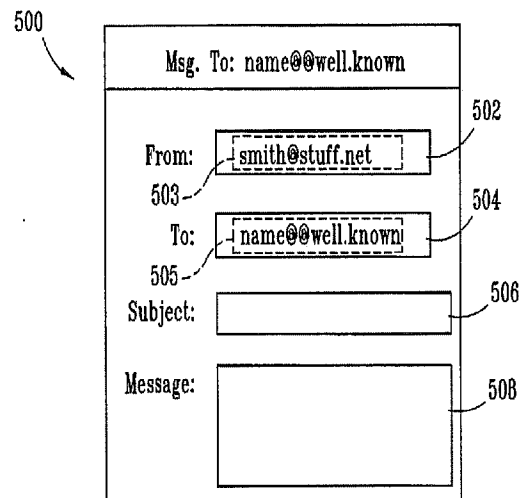
"addressed" to him or her with "name@@wellknown". Rather, it is only an indicator to the ISP that SCP 200 must be accessed in order to acquire an email address (referred to in *Tello* as "literal address value"), e.g., "userx@commercial_isp.com", that is associated with the intended recipient's ISP (e.g., ISP 300) and used for actual routing of the email message. Thus, although the well-known-name value is entered in the "to" field 504 for a recipient, it is never used as an actual destination "email

15

address" of the recipient. Nor is the well-known-name value is

used in transmitting the message to the SCP, since the SCP's

address is separately provided for transmitting only a portion of

the message (i.e., the IP header information and the IP data field)

from the sender's ISP (i.e., ISP 100). See destination IP address

624 (translation.scp) in FIG. 5.

Based on the foregoing, it is manifestly clear that the well-

known-name value in *Tello* is merely an indicator to alert the

sender's ISP that the portability email service is to be accessed

for obtaining the actual email address of the intended recipient.

Applicant respectfully submits, accordingly, that it is a complete

mischaracterization to equate the claimed data item's first address

that is associated with the user's computer to the well-known-value

of *Tello*. At a minimum, therefore, the teachings of *Tello*

thoroughly fail to cure the acknowledged deficiency of the

Eggleston reference.

2. **There is no teaching or suggestion in *Tello* with respect to packaging a data item with an envelope having a second address that is associated with a mobile data communication device.**

As set forth above, *Tello* is merely concerned with providing

portability of ISP email addresses wherein a translation service is

16

invoked in order to translate a well-known-name value to an actual

email address of an intended recipient. Once the actual email

address of the intended recipient (i.e., the literal address value)

is obtained, it is used in transmitting the email message using

known standard communication methods. For instance, the following

passage from *Tello* at column 5, lines 28-42 is highly informative:

> The user is provided e-mail portability service through implementation of the SCP 200 into the Internet. Referring back to FIG. 1, the first ISP 100 submits an address translation request to SCP 200 for the literal address value of "name@@wellknown," as set out by communications path "b". SCP 200 translates the well-known name value into the corresponding literal address value "userx@commercial_isp.com" and returns this value to the first ISP 100 through communications path "c". The first ISP 100 then sends the e-mail message to this literal address using standard methods and communications protocols, as is known in the art. If there is not a corresponding literal address value or if there is an other error on the SCP 200, then an error message or a failure value is returned to the first ISP 100.

In other words, the sender's ISP 100 merely sends the email message

to a literal address value of the intended recipient using path "d"

(see FIG. 1, reproduced herein for convenience) using the standard

techniques once the literal address values has been returned from

FIG. 1
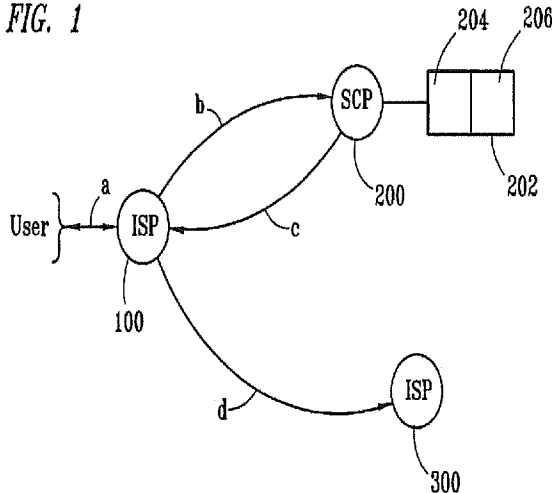
SCP 200. Thus, to the extent the Office Action appears to equate the literal address value to the claimed feature of enveloping with a second address, it should be abundantly clear that there is no packaging of the email message in *Tello* into an envelope having a second address. Once the literal address value is determined for a particular email message, the well-known-name value is no longer needed, and the literal address value is used in the "to" field to effectuate the transmission in a conventional manner.

3. There is no teaching or suggestion in *Tello* with respect to removing an outer envelope of a data item repackaged at a mobile data communication device and received therefrom.

As should be readily recognized, the entire disclosure of *Tello* is simply concerned with the forward path of an email transmission, i.e., from a sender (associated with ISP 100) to a recipient (associated with ISP 300). There appears to be no discussion whatsoever with respect to the transmission of an email

message in the opposite direction. Accordingly, the claimed features relative to removing an outer envelope of a data item received via a return path from a mobile data communication device are simply neither taught nor suggested in *Tello*.

Based on the foregoing discussion, Applicant respectfully submits that the applied art of record, either alone or in any reasonable combination thereof, fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of pending base claims 71, 84 and 95 as currently constituted. It is therefore believed that base claims 71, 84 and 95 are in condition for allowance. Dependent claims 72, 74, 77, 79, 85, 87, 90 and 92 are also believed to be allowable over the applied art at least for the same reasons.

Part B

Additional dependent claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over a number of combinations: (i) claims 73, 78, 86, 91, 98 and 103 over *Eggleston*, *Carthy* and U.S. Patent No. 6,289,105 to Murota (hereinafter the *Murota* reference); (ii) claims 75, 80, 88, 93, 100 and 105 over *Eggleston*, *Carthy*, *Tello* and Official Notice; and (iii) claims 76, 81, 89, 94, 101 and

106 over *Eggleston*, *Carthy*, *Tello* and U.S. Patent No. 6,304,881 to

Halim et al. (hereinafter the *Halim* reference).

Again, without acquiescing in the characterization provided in

the pending Office Action with respect to the applied references,

pending claims, or both, Applicant respectfully submits that the

above §103(a) rejections have been overcome or otherwise rendered

moot by way of the present response. To the extent the *Eggleston*,

Carthy, and *Tello* references fail to teach all the limitations of

the pending base claims as currently constituted, reliance on any

Official Notice taken or other secondary references, e.g., *Murota*

and *Halim* references, is of no avail for purposes of 35 U.S.C.

§103(a). Accordingly, the remaining pending dependent claims of

the present patent application are believed to be allowable over

the entire art of record.

Reservation of Rights

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Applicant reserves all rights not exercised in connection with this response, such as, e.g., the right to challenge or rebut any tacit or explicit characterization of any reference or of the present claims, the right to challenge any Official Notice(s) taken, the right to challenge or rebut any asserted factual or legal basis of any of the rejections of the present Office Action, or the right to swear behind any cited reference such as provided under 37 C.F.R. §1.131 or otherwise.

Fee Statement

Compared to the highest number previously paid for, the total number of claims and the number of independent claims have not increased. A petition for a two-month extension of time is being requested. Accordingly, applicable fees are being paid via electronic filing. If any additional fees are due or any overpayments have been made, however, please charge or credit our deposit account (Deposit Account No. 03-1130).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In view of the fact that none of the art of the record, whether considered alone or in combination discloses, anticipates or suggests the pending claims, and in further view of the above amendments and/or remarks, reconsideration of the Action and allowance of the present patent application are respectfully requested and are believed to be appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 10, 2009   /Shreen K. Danamraj/
Shreen K. Danamraj
Registration No. 41,696

THE DANAMRAJ LAW GROUP, P.C.
Premier Place, Suite 1450
5910 North Central Expressway
Dallas, Texas 75206
Tel (214) 750-5666
Fax (214) 363-8177